REPORT ON SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE U. S. - PHILIPPINE PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Country

The Republic of the Philippines has a land area of 115,600 square miles with a population of 23,000,000. Conservative surveys of the land, water, timber and mineral resources indicate the base for a nation with a population of some 80 million people.

There are eleven principal islands which comprise most of the land and resources as well as provide support for the population. They are Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol and Masbate. The entire archipelago has a coastline of 14,000 miles and there are ten more or less active volcanoes in this group of islands.

Resources and Industries

Agriculture, raising of livestock, lumbering, fishing and mining lead the principal activities based on the natural resources of the islands.

The wood products--gum and cabinet woods--provide resins and lumber. The cocoanut groves provide vegetable oils which are among the principal exports of the country.

The islands are rich in minerals and though mining is a major industry, the mineral resources which include deposits of coal, iron,

copper, lead, zinc, petroleum, clay, marble, asbestos, manganese, are hardly touched.

The chief agricultural products are rice, manila, hemp, copra, sugar cane, corn, tobacco, with the principal exports being pineapples, bananas, mandarin oranges, papayas, mangoes, lanzones and sugar.

There has been widespread development of hydro-electric power and more is in the development stage. Manufacturing for the present is largely in the processing industries which use the local products, with some developments in the paper and wood, public, textile, petroleum, electrical, cereals and transportation equipment fields.

History and Government

The islands originally discovered by Magellan in 1521 came under the ownership of Spain for more than 300 years. By the Treaty of Paris in December, 1898, they were ceded to the United States and for more than 50 years were under the colonial custodianship of the United States, becoming an independent republic on July 4, 1946. This grew out of an earlier policy passed by Congress in the Tydings-McDuffis Act of 1934 which provided, among other things, for Philippine independence in 1946.

The government is republican in form and is based on a constitution patterned after the United States. There is a senate of 54 members, and a house of representatives with representation from the 53 provinces based on population. The president and vice president are elected for terms of four years and may be re-elected only once.

Education and Religion

Education is free in the public school, secular and coeducational institutions. Higher education institutions include the University of the Philippines, the College of Agriculture at Los Banos, Far Eastern University, University of St. Thomas founded in 1611, and the University of Manila. Tagalog, a Malayan dialect, English and Spanish are the official languages.

About 83 percent of the inhabitants are Roman Catholic; about 444, 000 are Protestants, and some 800, 000 are Moslem, with an offshoot of the Catholic church accounting for about 1, 500, 000.

REVIEW OF U. S. - PHILIPPINE PROGRAMS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The bilateral agreement between the United States and the government of the Philippines, signed in 1951, sets forth the following over-all objectives agreed to by the Philippine government and the U. S. ECA or Economic Aid and Technical Assistance team in the Philippines at that time:

1. To increase agricultural production through improvement in agricultural practices and techniques.
2. To increase industrial production by the encouragement of investment in industry and mining in order to change the structure of the economy from an agricultural nature to a balanced agro-industrial type.
3. To develop and improve transportation, communications and power facilities in order to provide the structural framework for developing an agro-industrial economy.
4. To provide the necessary improvements in the educational institutions and health conditions which are essential to the economic development and happiness of the population.
5. To promote the development of institutions which will bring about a more stable and a democratic way of life and a higher living standard for the people.

This report will deal with certain projects as viewed in the light of the objectives set forth above.

In the pursuit of these objectives, the United States has spent in the Philippines from 1951 to 1960 something like $222,200,000 on ten projects. The project which took a substantial part of this total in terms of money--in fact the largest single amount involved--was not mentioned in the original bilateral agreement--namely military construction. Out of the $222,200,000 which has been spent in ten different fields of activity, military construction accounts for $47,000,000. In addition, the Philippine economy itself, or the Philippine government, has contributed to the over-all program in the ten different categories a total of 377,500,000 pesos. The peso, at the time the bilateral agreement was signed, was very near par with the American dollar. It later dropped to fifty percent and has recently been devalued and has now stabilized at 30 cents for one American dollar. This would mean, then, on present money the Philippine contributions to these same ten programs have been something over $135,000,000. Here, in brief, are the various categories and expenditures in each:

Agriculture - $44,300,000

Transportation, chiefly roads and the rehabilitation of some railroads - $37,100,000

Industry and mining - $36,200,000. This includes many feasibility and geological surveys, some yet to be completed, looking into the mineral resources of the country.

Military construction - $47,000,000

Health and sanitation - $20,400,000

Education - $13, 200, 000

Public administration - $7, 000, 000

Community development - $14, 100, 000

Labor - $1, 100, 000

Other - $1, 800, 000

In this list of categories of activity, the money set aside and used for technical assistance in these ten projects amounts to $35, 500, 000, with no technical assistance item in the military construction. This leaves $186, 700, 000 coming from some other category of funds. This was U. S. dollars appropriated under the so-called defense support feature of the Mutual Security Act. Most of the money went for the purchase of commodities to be shipped into the Philippines, which in turn would create counterpart funds. These counterpart funds are represented in the original figures given above, which represent the cost of particular projects from the category of agriculture to the category of labor. This type of operation again focuses on rather large impact programs with the development of funds for such impact programs coming through the sale of goods to the country. The purchase of these goods by the Philippine economy in turn provides the counterpart funds for development. The presently stated objectives on the program being developed for FY 1962 follow in a general way the original bilateral agreement and stress heavily the so-called security aspects, the geographical and political situation which exists in this area.

The program officer remarked, "We must recognize the facts of life, and the facts of life are that the Philippines is one of the key factors in the whole south and southeast Asia situation. We must succeed and we must direct our programs in such a way that they do produce the stability that is needed and build the economic as well as the military strength which is required in these times."

How well we have built it can only be guessed and can only be assessed by an appraisal of where the Philippines as a nation are at this time in terms of production as one of the keys to economic development. Whether this means political stability is another question entirely. Perhaps a brief review of the status of production of various kinds in the Philippines today as compared to a few years ago will offer some clues.

Original Objectives Largely Achieved

The degree to which the original basic objectives have been achieved can be partially discerned by the production index as reported by the various statistical services of the Philippine government.

First are the food crops for local uses, given in terms of metric tons of goods, not in terms of price. In 1952, rice production, rough basis, in the Philippines was 2,830,000 metric tons. In 1959, the production was 3,690,000 tons, and in the current year, the figure is larger than that. This represents an increase of almost a million tons in rice production since 1952. The Philippines are now on an export basis as far as rice is concerned, and the export can run from a few

thousand tons per year on up to several thousand, and perhaps a quarter of a million tons.

In terms of shelled corn, the Philippine Islands produced 760, 000 tons in 1952. They produced 1, 020, 000 tons in 1959, which is more than a 30% increase in corn production, and this increase has placed the Philippines on an export basis to Japan this year. Root crops--that is potatoes and various other types of roots that are grown in this country for food--280, 000 tons in 1952; 450, 000 tons in 1959--another 33% increase. Fish--310, 000 tons in 1952; 440, 000 tons in 1959, an increase of about 130, 000 tons or a little more than one-third. Meat and poultry--250, 000 tons in 1952; 310, 000 in 1959.

Here are the figures for the major export crops--not counting rice and corn as export crops: In 1952, copra--750, 000 tons; in 1959, 1, 070, 000 tons; but in 1957 this country exported 1, 320, 000 tons of copra. Sugar--1, 020, 000 tons in 1952, just about exactly what the country eats in its normal year. Last year, 1, 380, 000 tons in sugar represented a surplus. This enabled the Philippines to increase the quota to the United States by 170, 000 tons. The increase in the U. S. quota was quickly fulfilled by the Philippines this year. Molasses, 255, 000 tons in 1952 to 95, 000 tons in 1959. Abaca, 115, 000 tons in 1952; 111, 000 in 1959; this is a drastic drop, largely because of the severe inroads of the mosaic disease which is attacking and killing many of the abaca groves in this country. Logs, 1, 150, 000 tons in 1952; 2, 310, 000 tons in 1959 and still going up. This is a little more

than 100% increase. Lumber, 440,000 tons in 1952; 460,000 tons in 1959. Practically the same story can be told in terms of the minerals, with the exception of some kinds of ore. The general falling off of the mineral market in various parts of the world has restricted the actual export of mineral ores and that is the only way that the Philippines can utlize minerals at this time, namely, to export them. When the export demand goes down, they have to reduce their production to what the market will take. There has not been much of an increase in minerals since 1952. However, in terms of the production index, letting 1955 stand as 100, in 1959 as the last check year you have farming, or agriculture as a whole, showing a production index of 116; mining 137, manufacturing 147. From a statistical standpoint, many of the broad objectives set forth in the original bilateral agreement with reference to increasing production have been achieved. To what extent U. S. assistance influenced this, one can only surmise and guess. On the other hand, when one takes the individual projects and analyzes each, it is apparent that U. S. assistance has had some pretty marked influence on the whole productivity field.

ICA Staff and Programs

The areas of agriculture, transportation, industry, military construction, health, education, public administration, community development and labor all have the usual parallel divisions under the present ICA setup. All have the normal chief and deputy chief with

groups of technicians, and the staff pattern here follows generally the standard form. Programwise, the broadest effort has been in the field of agriculture, where about eleven rather distinct projects, which add up to a rather comprehensive agricultural program, have been carried on in the past nine years. Agricultural extension was one of the first projects initiated in 1951, and is scheduled to be completed in 1964. This is one of the few legally based and budget-supported bureaus of extension modeled on a modern United States concept of extension found in any of the countries on this trip throughout South and Southeast Asia, Middle East and Africa. Agricultural extension, or the bureau of extension, has a definite legal base in the Philippines. It has a regular annual appropriation and has a very extensive corps of men and women in this particular program. This has followed the traditional pattern of organizing and developing extension clubs, women's clubs, 4-H clubs, extension advisors, a pattern in some ways similar to the U. S. setup. There are more than 2, 000 extension workers in the field, some 67 of whom have spent considerable time in the United States observing U. S. methods and taking extension training. There are about 2, 400 farmer extension clubs in the country, 2, 200 rural improvement clubs, largely built around home demonstration agents, 4, 700 4-H clubs with 118, 000 members.

This extension service got its legal base out of an original technical assistance program before the ECA bilateral agreement was signed at a time when Mr. John Heppler, on an assignment from USDA,

worked with the Philippine legislature to give this particular bureau a legal status with budget support. Tied into the department of agriculture, or the Ministry of Agriculture in the Philippines, is agricultural education, particularly the College of Agriculture at Los Banos. This college of agriculture and central experiment station was completely destroyed during the war and was a burned-out hulk when this reporter visited the Philippines in 1950. Now it has been completely rebuilt and is a remarkably modern institution with fine classrooms, faculty housing, and the great and beautiful campus. One of the really significant college programs in this part of the world has been the Cornell University contract, which was designed to assist this institution to rebuild both physically and through the development of a competent and highly trained staff. The Cornell contract was terminated after eight years on June 30th 1960. The Minister of Agriculture, the Philippine government, the USOM present staff and director, as well as the dean of agriculture at Los Banos, speak most highly of the work which the Cornell University contract did in connection with the university.

Need for Better Phase-Out

There is some disappointment that there was not some short phase-out of the contract so that there would be a few of the Cornell people left around to work with the university through its great expansion period which is just ahead, and to provide a few more participants who might be able to get advanced training in the United States to strengthen the staff even more.

One of the main criticisms which the Philippine government and college officials have of the ICA way of doing business is the fact that the country must approve an individual who comes from the United States on a technical assistance assignment. This is usually a perfunctory action; yet ICA and the United States government have, without the slightest consultation with the host country people, arbitrarily terminated contracts, shifted personnel, called people home, and generally acted without the slightest regard for the feelings or wishes of the host country. It would seem, one official remarked, that if we are to be consulted about the people who come to our country and we approve them generally as a matter of courtesy and confidence in the United States that it will send good people, then by the same token we should at least be advised and consulted when one of these individuals is removed from work in our country. This is a common complaint found in all of the countries visited during the course of this study.

Soil Conservation

Another project in agriculture has been soil conservation, a project dealing with classification, soil analysis, research in cropping practices. This program is barely started and it is by no means elaborate.

Land Tenure and Development

Land tenure and development, which has to do with the changes in the tenure laws, the development of new lands and opening up of new areas

for agricultural exploitation, the moving of people off some of the crowded islands into the less crowded islands in the Philippine group, has moved rapidly since 1952. Under land tenure and development is a tenancy commission which conducts studies and publishes educational materials on landlord-tenant relationships and prepares legislation dealing with this particular aspect of development. There is a court of agrarian relations which enforces the tenancy law, and a land tenure administration which administers privately owned estates for tenant operators and works out arrangements where they can become family-sized operating units. There is a mediation commission which settles squabbles between landlords and tenants. There is a national resettlement and rehabilitation administration which resettles farm families from the overpopulated areas on public lands where they can homestead family-sized farms.

Since the inception of this kind of project in 1951, there have been 44,000 cases of landlord-tenant disputes before the tenure commission. The land tenure authority or group has acquired 65,000 hectares of land from large landowners and this has been distributed to family-sized or smaller owners. There have been 277,000 hectares of public lands opened up for development and there have been 25,000 families settled on these new lands in family-sized farms. Land development and tenure has been a major program of the Philippine government since late 1952. ICA has contributed technicians and substantial amounts of funds to the furtherance of the objectives of these programs.

Crop Development and Diversification

Crop development and diversification was initiated in 1952 and is to be completed this year. This program again provides technical assistance in cultural methods, attempts to multiply and distribute new and superior seed plantings. The program has worked widely in hybrid corn, rubber, coffee, cocoa, fruit trees, grasses and legumes. There is also something rather new for underdeveloped countries--a full-fledged bureau of agricultural economics. Not only does it flourish in the Agricultural Ministry, but a department has been established out at Los Banos and considerable work is being done in the area of management.

One project in particular is getting right down to the 1.5 to 2-acre man and up to 5-acre man on how to manage these small plots in order to double income.

Number 7 in the projects under the agricultural program is agricultural credit and cooperatives. This has had a rapid expansion and perhaps has moved too fast. There have been some rather unfortunate experiences, particularly in the field of agricultural credit. However, the whole agricultural credit program is being reorganized, given a new look. A new agricultural credit and cooperative school and institute has been set up at Los Banos and study, training and education in the broad field of the role of co-ops in economic and social development is under way. The management of credit cooperatives is getting number one priority.

One of the main efforts of the revolutionary government brought in by the late President Magsaysay was the rapid expansion of agricultural credit to the barrios. This took the form of a National Farm Credit Corporation which made loans directly to individuals or to cooperatives set up by the barrio people with not much regard for the basic educational and organizational structure necessary to carry on a successful cooperative lending program. The result was that many of the early loans were not collected (the barrio people thought they were gifts from Magsaysay), and the agricultural bank and the cooperatives under it soon got into most serious difficulties. The whole credit program was in danger of collapse and attendant national scandal. However, a more fundamental approach is now being made, and hopefully the credit program will get on the track.

Perhaps the concept of direct loans from a central bank was simply too far removed from the small barrio man for him to feel any responsibility in connection with rapaying the loan. This failure to repay has been of great concern to the Philippine government, and particularly the Central Bank, which is responsible for providing the funds advanced to farmers through coops. A system of agricultural credit through small local societies is under development.

Number 8 project is irrigation services. This is tied into the Bureau of Public Works and has to do with the planning and designing and development of irrigation systems. Water resources planning and development provides again for public works and communication, the development of hydrographic section and ground water unit for the

irrigation division. This also has to do with potable water supply for villages and another whole series of water resource development.

Forestry management is another project and this is being developed by rehabilitation of the Bureau of Forestry within the Ministry of Agriculture and the rehabilitation of the College of Forestry at Los Banos. While this project has moved slowly in classification of forestry and the making of a forestry inventory, greater emphasis will be turned to this particular sector in the years ahead with the initiation of a first-rate college of forestry to be completed in 1963. This development is under contract with Syracuse University and has to do with the upgrading and the better management of the forest reserves. There is a forestry laboratory which goes into the industrial utilization of various timbers found in the Philippines. The United States has contributed about $4,000,000 of equipment to this laboratory. It is entirely in the charge of the Filipinos in its management and general running, and they have as an advisor Dr. Hunter, former head of the Wisconsin Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, who retired there some years ago and who is now on the staff through the United Nations as an advisor. He is making a tremendous contribution to the study of how to best utilize forestry products in the Philippines.

The production of saw timber and the exploitation of the Philippine forest economy is growing rapidly. The one cautious note in the whole picture is that much of this exploitation is in the traditional cut and move system with little or no regard for the perpetual cut or the long-

time maintenance of a timber supply in the Philippines. The reluctance of the Philippine government to get this apparently haphazard development under control is causing considerable concern for the American technicians on this project.

Favorable Factors

It appears that some of the favorable factors in this agricultural program are: (1) that there has been and is a long tradition of American-type popular education and American-type general agricultural involvement of people in the Philippines; (2) the Philippine government has legalized and made a sound base for the development of a genuine extension service; (3) they have built and rebuilt a tremendously competent agricultural college which has its ears to the ground and is moving towards service to the people. It is closely tied up with the agricultural ministry and tied quite directly, although it does not administer it, to the extension service; (4) here is a country with vast resources and has the land and the things that are necessary to rebuild or build a great production complex upon; (5) the people are above average in education, having a long tradition of elementary education running back nearly 50 years, with nearly every Filipino able to read and write a little. Although there are the usual percentages of illiteracy here, the great majority do read and write and are able to communicate, mostly in English; (6) the intensity with which the Philippine government has backed and is backing the extension services and other educational and research facilities that

have to do with agriculture; (7) the rapid development of cooperatives as marketing and, to some extent, supply units, and particularly agricultural credit.

Though the agricultural credit story is not too bright, it has greatly stimulated interest in the use of capital in agricultural production. While the amount of capital provided by the agricultural credit is relatively small, it has had in this particular country, a marked influence on other types of lenders. This is something that has not happened in some of the other countries in South and Southeast Asia. Sixty percent of the credit used by the rural people in the Philippine barrios comes from money lenders or people of the family. This is rather high, even for this country, but not nearly as high as it is for some of the other countries.

Industry

The industrial development here or the technical assistance to industry has a unique feature in that the major assistance to industrial development is provided through a center. The project started in 1955 as an organization called "Industrial Development Center," and is set up to run until 1965. It is a Philippine government agency established as a joint project of the National Economic Council and ICA.

The Industrial Development Center is primarily a service group which helps potential investors and prospective businessmen in a whole series of services ranging from technical assistance to provision of funds under certain conditions. Services include engineering, which means technical

advice on such matters as plant layout, production methods; training, which means organization and conduct of management training for middle management and executive personnel; accounting, cost accounting and assistance; industry through consultation; preparation and distribution of brochures; survey and research, which means collecting data and economic potential and technical material dealing with new developments; labor and human relations; public reports and industrial bulletins which go to members of the council and prospective investors and prospective business people.

In addition to that is an industrial research project, which provides assistance to the National Institute of Science and Technology and the Forest Products Research Institute, both subsidiaries of the National Science Development Board. They are in support of the Industrial Research and Testing Program. All of these are in the form of services which seek to provide the businessman, the prospective investor and the prospective developer of a new business with the necessary services and information on which he can make some sort of judgment.

Another activity of the Development Center which has had a wide impact on the Philippines has been the surveys and the developments seeking out the mineral deposits of the country. There is in the Philippines considerable iron ore, chromite, cobalt and a great number of other exotic metals which are in great demand throughout the world. At the present time, Japan is the biggest user and customer for this material. Most of the iron ore is being shipped to Japan and processed into pig iron and some

of it sent back to the Philippines. Similar arrangements are made in copper and other types of metals, including cobalt and some of the other types of atomic-energy producing materials. There is in the process right now a strategic materials survey, as well as a non-metallic materials survey which deals with clays and felspar, sulphur, dolomite, phosphates and various types of clays used in ceramics. A ceramic laboratory has been equipped, its personnel trained, and this is now operating. All this is a part of the general attempt to develop new industry and to exploit the undeniably great natural resources of the country.

So far as transportation is concerned, the Philippine Islands have had a relatively good road system for many years and the present transportation work under ICA has been primarily the upgrading of that system, widening it and, in some instances, paving it. The same thing is true with the railroads, the airlines and the water transport, which are important factors in the entire Philippine economy. These are basic things which the Philippines have long had in pretty good measure and the ICA program here has been primarily to build on the foundation that was laid years ago.

Labor

In the field of labor, there is in the Philippines perhaps a more active program and a program which hits closer to the labor needs or the labor developments in a modern state than in another country in the South and Southeast Asia. There is an active labor movement here. It is about 99 percent pro-Western oriented. There is very little Communism

seen and heard and whispered as in many of the labor groups throughout South and Southeast Asia. It has a very advanced labor management training relations, training schools for modern labor unions, and only recently, there has been opened and dedicated a labor training laboratory or a labor training college where labor representatives throughout all of South and Southeast Asia are trained along with the Philippine people. This program started a few years ago with about an $80,000 appropriation and one technician. It has now grown into spending something around $1,000,000 per year principally for labor education in the principles of a free labor union movement, better improvement in industrial practices and the whole category of a United States oriented-type of labor movement.

To list a few of the projects:

1. Labor productivity, which started back in 1955 and is scheduled to end in 1965. This is an attempt to maintain an effective program of raising productivity levels in industry, stimulating interest and understanding, and initiating labor groups on increased productivity. In the past three years, something like 13 regional labor-management conferences have been conducted with the assistance of this project.
2. There are the in-plant training seminars and on-the-job training.
3. There is a labor education center aforementioned, initiated in 1954 and to be completed in 1962.
4. Manpower and development utilization, labor market information

apprentice training, and statistical services, to name a few more.

Several other types of services which seem to be pretty well a requisite of modern labor movement and a modern labor department have been developed. The technical and financial assistance is provided to the department of labor and the department of education by law, and the money to implement these programs is in the national budget.

Health and Sanitation

The Philippine Islands have had a rather extensive health and sanitation program since the initiation of the American colonial rule 50 years ago. There has been a continuous drive against malarious diseases, a continuous drive against the filth and water-borne diseases, and there has been some development in all these years towards a modern health service. This has been built upon with the present program, which is again a highly integrated and a carefully planned series of health projects spreading over the entire island group heavily backed by the Philippine government. There is the closest kind of cooperation between the four members of the public health team from the United States and the WHO teams in this country. There are only four people in the ICA Public Health Department. Other than the director, there is a public health officer, a sanitary engineer, a hospital administrator, and a building expert. The statistics on this particular small-manned but rather extensive program going on throughout the islands are impressive. They need

not be repeated here except to say that there exists in the Philippines a carefully planned health training, long-range environmental sanitation program, the usual malaria eradication program which is closer to success in this area than in many other parts of South Asia.

Under this program also comes, in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Works, improved water supply, improved sanitation, improvement of springs, and the whole series of other smaller things that enter into a health program. The present director of public health feels that this program could easily be phased out in the next two or three years. In his opinion, it would be picked up by the Philippine government without very much assistance or guidance from the United States.

The emphasis at this point of development is on better medical education at the higher levels so that the program can gradually be refined, and will gradually grow and become more serviceable and more detailed in its application as the country grows and becomes more able to support such a program.

Education

It is trite to remark that the United States has influenced education in the Philippines over the last 50 years. During the period of colonial rule of the Philippines, the chief interest and emphasis was placed on the English language and academic subjects with American background and concept. The basic objectives of the present ICA assistance to Philippine education seems to be mainly an attempt to promote an

educational system which can be built on this original 50-year base and contribute to the maximum towards a balanced agricultural-commercial and industrial economy for the country.

This suggests the field of vocational education and technical education as a basic need at this point, since elementary schools have been established in practically every province and every barrio in every part of the country. Few, if any, Philippine children are without at least a village school or a minimum opportunity for an education up to the fifth grade. Many of the school buildings were destroyed during the war. There also were some 34 trade schools and 40 agricultural schools in operation when the war came upon the Philippines. Many of these schools were damaged in war, but continued to operate in a fashion until the war ended. These schools have all received building and equipment aid as well as technical assistance during the period, which has been very significant. Some assistance has been given to general education in the general field of basic teaching materials. At the present time there is an extensive textbook program going on in cooperation with the Minister of Education and the ICA education division in the Philippines. This textbook program is primarily the creation of textbooks for the first to the fifth grades, developed out of the background of the Philippine children themselves rather than being transported here from the United States. Production plans for seven million primary textbooks that have been written or designed by Filipinos in cooperation with the ICA Education Division are in production. The first printing of the seven

million will be coming off this fall. As a part of the total textbook project, primarily to the elementary schools, something over 25,000,000 copies of textbooks are to be printed.

A survey indicated that often only one or two textbooks were in use in the schools. The books in use were anywhere from ten to fifteen years old. In addition to this textbook program, there has been an extensive program of trying to upgrade the teaching profession. The nine public normal schools have been assisted in curriculum, laboratories, library books, audio-visual centers with the necessary personnel trained. Seminars, workshops, summer institutes have been held to strengthen the normal school program and in-service teacher training.

Six pilot demonstrational secondary schools are being established and an additional 16 others are planned. These are to be a special pilot type of secondary school to give special emphasis on the skills and the vocational aspects of education at the secondary school level. These will be feeders to the more advanced vocational and technical schools. There is the usual work in the area of the universities, with the University of the Philippines to some extent following the recommendations of the Hannah report. An attempt is under way to develop the University of the Philippines into a more applied science and applied knowledge type of university rather than the classical academic and theoretical type.

This, then, is in a general way the story of the broad program in the Philippines. We have not mentioned in this over-all report one very significant part of the Philippine story and that is the so-called community

development program which was initiated in 1956 under President Magsaysay. This has been and is one of the great educational, stimulating, idealistic and even political movements in the Philippines, and is being treated in a special report.